

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-20 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 1, 2 and 16 are amended as supported at least in paragraphs [0002]-[0004] of the specification as filed, and claim 20 is amended to correct a small typographical error. Claims 15, 18 and 20 are amended so as not to require a computer readable medium be "embedded with a program." Accordingly, no new matter is added.

**Rejections under §102**

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,760,488 to Moura et al. ("Moura"). On page 5 of the Office Action, claim 16 is indicated as rejected in the analysis of claim 1. Thus, these remarks are relevant to claims 1-3, which were expressly rejected as allegedly anticipated by Moura, and claim 16, which the Office Action summarily rejects with claim 1. Accordingly, with regard to claims 1-3 and 16, the rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claims 1, 2 and 16 recite stereoscopic parameters for converting a video image into a stereoscopic image having disparity between left and right eye images that creates a perception of depth. In stereoscopic viewing, disparity between left and right eye images is used to create a perception of depth by having two images that differ slightly as would happen when viewing the same scene from positions corresponding to the left and right eyes of a viewer. Moura does not disclose or render obvious such stereoscopic parameters. Moura describes a system for capturing a 2D image sequence using an image sensor 12 (Fig. 1, line 37 of column 4 - line 3 of column 5). The image sensor 12 is, for example, a video camera. A 3D model is extracted from a captured 2D image sequence. However, the 3D model described in Moura is not a stereoscopic image and is not used to create a stereoscopic image. In lines 34-37 of column 1, for example, Moura discloses that the robotic navigation of autonomous vehicles demands automatic generation of 3D models.

But Moura makes no mention or redisplaying any captured image data as a stereoscopic image by which a human can perceive depth by the disparity between left and right eye images. Thus, Moura does not disclose or render obvious independent claims 1, 2 and 16.

Independent claims 1, 2 and 16 are patentable over Moura. Claim 3 is patentable at least for depending from claim 1, as well as for additional recited features. Accordingly, the withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

#### Rejections under §103

Claims 4-8 and 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly obvious over Moura in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,682,030 to Kubon, and U.S. Patent No. 6,102,295 to Ogami. As discussed above, the Office Action summarily rejects claim 16 with claim 1, and so claim 16 is discussed above with regard to the §102 rejection of claims 1-3. With regard to claims 4-8, 11-15 and 17-20, the rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claims 4-5, 7-8, 11-15 and 17-20 recite features related to the conversion of stereoscopic parameters into binary data, and embedding bar-code image data corresponding to the binary data into video image data. The stereoscopic parameters are for converting a video image into a stereoscopic image. As acknowledged in the Office Action (paragraph 2, page 4), Moura is silent on these features.

Kubon describes the detection and decoding of a bar code within a composite video signal (Abstract). The video signal from which the bar code can be detected can be a camera, a television signal or essentially any video source. Thus, according to Kubon, the reading of bar-codes can be used beyond the previous arrangements of wand scanners and laser scanners. For example, Fig. 16 in Kubon illustrates a bar-code on a road sign (1601) being read by a dashboard-mounted camera (1601) to provide data to a computer for navigational purposes. The Office Action cites Figs. 4 and 7 of Kubon, which illustrate examples of data being recovered from bar-codes visually present in recorded video signals. Kubon clearly states

(col. 3 lines 37-47) "In light of the characteristics of a composite video signal, the present invention is able to process the composite video signal so as to digitize a bar code visually represented by the composite video signal. That is, assuming that a bar code is visually represented within a composite video signal, the present invention is able to convert this bar code into its digital representation, thus allowing bar code decoder 203 to decode the particular bar code, and provide the decoded information to, for example, a computer 204 for further processing." Thus, data already present in a video represented as a bar-code is recovered by Kubon. But Kubon is silent as to the embedding of data into video signal. Thus, Kubon does not disclose or render obvious converting stereoscopic parameters into binary data, and embedding bar-code image data corresponding to the binary data into video image data.

Ogami describes that a symbology such as a bar code may employ a variety of measurable characteristics such as geometry, volume, hue, color, shade, depth or intensity to encode data optically into the symbology (line 48 of column 5 - line 3 of column 6). "Depth" in this portion of Ogami refers to depth of color and has no relation to depth of view in stereoscopic imaging. Thus, Ogami does not disclose or render obvious converting stereoscopic parameters into binary data, and embedding bar-code image data corresponding to the binary data into video image data.

Moura, Kubon and Ogami fail to disclose or render obvious converting stereoscopic parameters into binary data, and embedding bar-code image data corresponding to the binary data into video image data. Therefore, independent claims 4-5, 7-8, 11-15 and 17-20 are patentable over Moura, Kubon and Ogami. Claim 6 is patentable at least for depending from claim 5, as well as additional recited features. Accordingly, with regard to claims 4-8, 11-15 and 17-20, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly obvious over Moura in view of Kubon and Ogami and further in view of JP 2002-123842 to Isao et al. ("Isoa"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

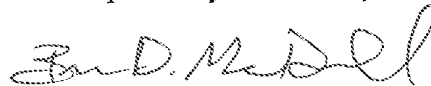
Isao is cited against the erasure and sub-picture features of claims 9 and 10. Applicant does not agree with the characterizations of Isao as set forth in the Office Action with regard to claims 9 and 10. However, this rejection is premised on Moura, Kubon and Ogami disclosing or rendering obvious all of the features of claim 8, from which claims 9-10 depend. As discussed above, Moura, Kubon and Ogami fail to disclose or render obvious converting stereoscopic parameters into binary data, and embedding bar-code image data corresponding to the binary data into video image data. Isao does not overcome the deficiencies of Moura, Kubon and Ogami with regard to these features of claim 8. Thus, claims 9-10 are patentable at least for depending from claim 8, as well as for the additional features they recite. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claims 1-20 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



James A. Oliff  
Registration No. 27,075

Brian D. MacDonald  
Registration No. 54,288

JAO:BQM/jcs

Attachment:

Request for Continued Examination  
Petition for Extension of Time

Date: March 12, 2012

**OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC**  
**P.O. Box 320850**  
**Alexandria, Virginia 22320-4850**  
**Telephone: (703) 836-6400**

<p><b>DEPOSIT ACCOUNT USE AUTHORIZATION</b> Please grant any extension necessary for entry of this filing; Charge any fee due to our Deposit Account No. 15-0461</p>
--